issued by the Government to FIs for assistance to any industrial sector. FIs take lending decisions on their own commercial considerations.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Plans to Tackle Industrial Recession

1470. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sector of the Industry which is suffering most from recession; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to tackle the recession?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA) (a) In the current year, industrial decleration has been most pronounced in mining and manufacturing sectors.

(b) The Government has taken several steps to revive industry and rejuvenate corporate growth. These include delicensing and dereserving of key industries, disinvestment in select PSEs, liberalising foreign investment norms, special package for the SSI sector, permitting buyback of shares etc. The Union Budget (1999-2000) has announced far-reaching measures for providing a fillip to housing and SSI sectors and has given special emphasis to expenditure management.

Retardation in Industrial Growth

1471. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the last budget promised a market increase in public investments to boost domestic demand;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the recession is still continuing and there is no boost in domestic demand more so in industrial sector; and

(c) what are the major reasons for significant slow down in industrial growth and infrastructure sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) In the Union Budget 1998-99, capital expenditure was increased by 9 per cent to Rs. 57865 (BE) from Rs. 53045 crore in 1997-98 (RE). The plan outlay for key infrastructure sectors like energy, transport and communications was increased by 35 per cent from Rs. 45,252 crore in 1997-98 to Rs. 61,146 crore in 1998-99.

(b) and (c) After registering a growth of 6.6 per cent in 1997-98, industry has recorded 3.5 per cent growth in the current year (April-December). The low industrial growth can be attributed to: falling export growth due to slump in world trade, reduced rural demand due to low agricultural output in 1997-98, price competition from imports in certain key industries low new investment by corporate sector, continuing sluggishness in captial markets and infrastructural bottlenecks.

औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड को सुपुर्द किये गये मामले

1427. **श्री बलव्रत सिंह रामूवालिया** :

श्री कपिल सिब्बल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री सह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क)क्या यह सच हैं कि गत वर्ष में उद्योगों में अधिक मात्रा में रूग्णता आने के कारण उन पर विचार हेतु औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड को भेजा गया हैं;

(ख)यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के मामलों की कुल संख्या कितनी हैं; और

(ग)इसमें कितने मामले सरकारी क्षेत्र ससे और कितने मामले गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र ससे संबंधित हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय (बैंकिंग, राजस्व तथा बीमा) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कादम्बूर एम0आसर0 जनार्दनन) : (क) से (ग) औद्योगिक और वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड (बाइफर) ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1998 (1.1.98 से 31.12.98 तक) के दौरान रूग्ण औद्योगिक कम्पनियों से 453 सन्दर्भ प्राप्त हुए थे। इनमें से 370 रूग्ण औद्योगिक कम्पनियों को रूग्ण औद्योगिक कम्पनी (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 1985 (एस आई सी ए) के उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत बाइफर के पास पंजीकृत किया गया